Coatzospan Mixtec

Coatzospan Mixtec (Coatzóspam Mixtec) is a Mixtec language of Oaxaca spoken in the town of San Juan Coatzospan.

Phonology

Consonants in parentheses are marginal:

Consonants^[3]

m		n	'n		
(p)		t		k	kw
(mb)		nd		(ŋg)	(ŋgʷ)
		ts	t ^j ~ t∫		
		(ndz)	(nd ^j ~ ndʒ)		
β	ð (ð j)	(s)	ſ		
		l (r)			

In women's speech, /t/ is realized as [t] before front vowels.

Vowel qualities are $/a \pm e i o u/$. Vowels may be oral or nasal,

creaky or modal, long or short: e.g. /k £ ː / "to go". /o/ is apparently never contrastively nasalized, though it may be phonetically nasalized due to assimilation with a nasal vowel

Coatzosp	oan Mixtec			
(San Juan Coatzóspam)				
Native to	Mexico			
Region	Oaxaca			
Native speakers	2,100 (2000) ^[1]			
Language	Oto-Manguean			
family	Mixtecan			
	Mixtec			
	Coatzospan– Cuyamecalco			
	Coatzospan– Cuyamecalco			
	Coatzospan– CuyamecalcoCoatzospan Mixtec			
Langua	Cuyamecalco Coatzospan			
Langua ISO 639-3	Cuyamecalco Coatzospan Mixtec			
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in a following syllable, and morphologically nasalized for the second-person familiar (e.g. /ki [i/ 'to come', /ki [ĩ/ 'you will come'). The preceding vowel nasalizes only if the intervening consonant is voiced, or in some words / ʃ/. Nonetheless, even voiceless fricatives and affricates are phonetically nasalized in such environments: $[\beta, \delta, t\tilde{s}, \tilde{l}]$; the nasalization is visible in the flaring of the nostrils.

The first vowel of a disyllable is creaky if the second consonant is voiceless (except for / f/); only when C2 is voiced or /ʃ/ can there be a contrast between creaky and modal vowels in V1. The irregular behavior /ʃ/ is apparently due to it deriving from proto-Mixtec from both voiceless velar */x/ and voiced */j/ ("*y"). It is words in which / ʃ / derives from *j that allow V1 to be nasalized or contrastively modally voiced.

Tones are ...

References

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- 3. Gerfen 2001

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